

THE HEART'S CHANGE.  
There is a change, an utter change,  
That comes upon the heart,  
Ere time one feature can derange,  
Or bid one smile depart;  
The outward form is all the same,  
Nor are by words expressed,  
The dark and binding thoughts that tame  
The fires within the breast.

Undimmed—unaltered still the eye  
Beams forth on all around;  
And if the bosom heaves a sigh,  
That sigh has scarce a sound.  
Yet though the world may never dream  
Our spirits touched by care,  
So buoyant and so free they seem—  
We are not what we were!

C'er we scarce know whence or when,  
That change begins to steal;  
Which teaches that we ne'er again  
As once we felt shall feel.  
A curtain, slowly drawn aside,  
Reveals a shadowed scene,  
Wherein the future differs wide  
From what the past has been.

'Tis not the earth withholds its joys,  
As manhood crowns the brow;  
The same pursuit we loved, as boys,  
Life offers to us now;  
And still we seek the giddy round,  
And join the laughter there,  
But feel that in the festive sound  
Our hearts have now no share.

Yet mourn we not this early change—  
'Tis sent our souls to show  
How narrow is the utmost range  
Allowed them here below!  
'Tis sent to bid our youth aspire  
From scenes so soon o'ercast,  
To those whose pleasures ne'er can tire,  
And shall forever last.

#### THE FORGET-ME-NOT—ORIGIN OF ITS NAME.

Mills, in his work on chivalry, mentions that the beautiful flower called Forget-me-not, was known in England as early as the time of Edward IV., and in a note, he gives the following pretty incident, in explanation of the name:—

"Two lovers were loitering along the margin of a lake, on a fine summer evening, when the maiden discovered some flowers of the Myosotis growing on the water, close to the bank of an island, and at some distance from the shore. She expressed a desire to possess them, when her knight, in the true spirit of chivalry, plunged into the water, and swimming to the spot, cropped the wished-for plant; but his strength was unable to fulfil the object of his daring; and feeling that he should not regain the shore, although very near it, he threw the flowers upon the bank and casting an affectionate look upon his lady-love, he said, "Forget me not," and was buried in the water."

From the Troy Budget.

#### HERE IS THE PICTURE!—IN FIGURES THAT CANNOT LIE!

We have at length, in a form, and from a source that the Federalists themselves will not attempt to question, a development of the economy, retrenchment, and reform, of the immaculate Whig Congress elected in 1840. The last National Intelligence contains the official report of the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the appropriations made during the second session of the 27th Congress. We give the summary.

Civil and Diplomatic list,	\$9,363,293 53
Army,	6,405,280 36
Navy,	6,774,405 42
Fortifications,	278,000 00
Pensions,	730,776 00
Indian departments, treaties, &c.,	1,390,077 47
Private bills, House of Representatives,	37,585 61
Private bills, Senate,	
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$24,952,190 83</b>

At the outset, let it be remembered, that Tyler too, (however much cheating Whiggery may endeavor to blame him for their other evil doings) cannot be responsible for appropriations by Congress.

**TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS** (short a fraction) spent during a SINGLE SESSION of Congress that sacredly promised to bring the expense of the Government down to thirteen millions, is indeed doing pretty well! What think the people of this? Is this in accordance with their promise?

But this is not the whole of the record, by a large amount. To this must be added the round sum of nearly **TWENTY MILLIONS**, (\$19,799,277 78,) appropriated by the extra session.

Nor has the whole yet been named.—When the Federalists took the reins of Government, their friends in Congress demanded an appropriation of over **TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS** for the expenses of 1841—

Making a grand total of expenditures for the two years of more than **SEVENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS**, or over **THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS** per annum.

And added to this, they have meanwhile saddled upon the country the monstrous debt of **FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS**, in addition to the three millions of obligations left by the former administration; while, however, were paying for by that administration, but even the means left for that object were also squandered.

Rolling up together the whole amount, we have, as a monument of Whig, false promises and professions, profligacy, and extravagance, during only two years, **EXPENDITURE AND DEBT amounting to some EIGHTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!**—Expenditures, **SEVENTY MILLIONS**; addition to debt, **FIFTEEN MILLIONS!**

From the Merchants' Transcript, Nov. 5.

#### Statement of the Banks.

New Orleans, Oct. 29, 1842.

#### MOVEMENT OF THE BANKS.

	Bank of Louisiana,	Bank of Commerce,	City Bank,	Commercial Bank,	Consolidated Bank,	Louisiana State Bank,	Mechanics & Traders' Bank,	Union Bank,	TOTAL,
Dr. 25th March,	\$5,438,850	\$1,304,451	\$1,510,301	\$1,721,080	\$1,911,594	\$2,296,291	\$2,926,577	\$1,003,360	\$19,927,505
Decrease	\$1,927,505	\$1,586,722	\$1,003,360	\$384,687					

	Bank of Louisiana,	Bank of Commerce,	City Bank,	Commercial Bank,	Consolidated Bank,	Louisiana State Bank,	Mechanics & Traders' Bank,	Union Bank,	TOTAL,
Dr. 25th March,	\$6,767,889 03	\$1,000,004 03	\$2,520,899 12	\$2,105,767 89	\$3,822,483 23	\$2,296,291 00	\$2,926,577 00	\$1,003,360 00	\$24,952,190 83
Decrease	\$5,182,37 00	\$6,537,330 80							

OFFICE BOARD OF CURRENCY  
New Orleans, November 1, 1842  
C. MUSSON, President.  
Attest: CHAS. LESSERS, Secretary.

NOTE.—Of the Specie reported in the vaults of the Banks, the following amounts are stated to be on Special Deposit:—

City Bank,	\$58,883
Commercial Bank,	13,000
Consolidated Association,	68,845
Louisiana State Bank,	183,385
Union Bank,	176,651
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$497,764</b>

The present tariff law is one of the most unequal and unjust that could be imagined. If the authors (for we believe that like the birth place of Homer, it has many candidates for that honor,) had ransacked their imaginations, they could hardly have determined, on one that would have acted with more oppression to some interests and greater favoritism to others. The duties are laid with recklessness that would argue a total disregard of consequences except so far as they might protect particular classes or manufacturers, and to show them especial favors. Take the article of low priced cottons—such as are in use among the mass of the people—those whose means are limited, and we find the duty laid on with perfect desperation. The minimum price of all plain cottons is fixed at twenty cents per yard, and of those that are died or printed, thirty cents per yard. On these valuations, a duty of thirty per cent is laid. Thus plain cottons, which can be bought at six to seven cents per yard wholesale, pay a duty of six cents per yard—the price of the article. The duty on finer articles is smaller in proportion, but it does not come below sixty per cent., according to this mode of appraisal. The article of common calico, that which enters so largely into the families of the poor and laboring, is taxed in a similar manner. The duty being thirty per cent, and the minimum price being fixed by law at thirty cents per yard, calicoes which cost ten cents per yard wholesale, pay a duty of nine cents, almost doubling the price of the article. Making the tariff upon these two articles of general use and consumption, about equal to an ad valorem duty of ninety per cent average. This is done too at a time when our people are oppressed by debts and when the markets for their produce were never in a more depressed condition; and for what is this enormous tariff levied? Not for revenue, because no one is visionary enough to believe that importations will be made under such duties—but to legislate money into the pockets of some dozen northern manufacturers. Is this what our friends on the opposite side call "protection to all

manhood and favors to none?" In fact, the whole bill, ostensibly intended as a revenue measure, is from beginning to end, a tax laid upon the mass, to satisfy the cupidity of the northern manufacturing capitalists, who eternally beset Congress, asking to be made rich out of the pockets of the people, by legislative legerdemain.—Free Trader.

From the New York Sun.

"Tis slander:  
Whose edge is sharper than the sword;  
Whose tongue  
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile; whose breath  
Rides on the posting winds, and doth belie  
All corners of the world."

The storm of newspaper vituperation continues to rage with unspent fury against President Tyler. One would naturally suppose that the stern and terrible rebukes which an indignant people are giving it, would serve to allay its wrath and bring it to a more temperate and reasonable course. But those who have seen the target bent on illustration to the utmost extremity the truth of the maxim that "wh in the gods will to destroy they first make mad."

When President Tyler found himself suddenly and unexpectedly placed at the head of the Government, he exhibited the extraordinary weakness, so rare among politicians, of sincerely believing that honesty was the best policy. He resolved to act upon that principle—to lead the administration by his conscience, to be true to his country, to his oath, and to the Constitution. He was guilty of considering the high and sacred obligations superior to the mandates of an aspiring party leader, or the dictates of a reckless party spirit. This it was which led to the wide breach between him and some of the would-be leaders and dictators of the whig party.—This it was which raised the storm of indecent and vulgar abuse which has been directed against him from one end of the country to the other.

Those who are disposed to watch, with a candid and impartial eye, the progress of public events—and every American should be thus disposed—will find it profitable to keep in mind the particular and immediate cause of all the outrageous denunciations heaped upon the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and to ponder upon the results which are now passing before us. Mr. Tyler, in obedience to his conscientious and solemn convictions of duty, refused to sign a bill chartering a United States Bank. This was the first decided step which it became necessary for him to take in serving his country rather than his party. It was the step which at once brought him in contact with the self-constituted leader of his party. Of course it was the signal for the floods of rancorous denunciation and calumny to be opened upon him. Clay, in his eloquent and elegant language, branded him as "a mere snail—a flash in the pan."—"Traitor," "perfidious wretch," "perjured villain," and a thousand similar epithets followed from a servile and licentious press.

But an enlightened and virtuous people began to inquire whether there was either truth, or justice, or reason, in all this clamor. They asked themselves whether it was true that their President in opposing a bank had shown himself a traitor either to his party or his country? They found that he had always through his whole life been opposed to a bank, and that his party put him in nomination with a perfect knowledge that he was opposed to it. They knew that on two or three occasions the voice of the people had been given against a bank in a manner that ought to seal its fate forever.—They knew that in the election of 1840, the matter was not in issue, and that the people did not by their votes, on that occasion intend to change their former decisions; for Harris himself declared that he was not in favor of a bank, except upon certain extreme and improbable conditions, and Tyler was universally known to be opposed to it. So far, therefore, from showing any treason or inconsistency; it was perfectly plain that Mr. Tyler had only kept right on discharging his high duties according to his conscientious convictions of what was imposed upon him by his oath, by the constitution, and by his regard for the permanent welfare of his country. If he was inconsistent, it was with the views and opinions of others not his own; if he was a traitor, it was because he refused to sacrifice his own opinions, his conscience, and his country, to the ambitious views of Henry Clay. If it was proper under such circumstances to denounce John Tyler as a traitor, by the same rule Washington should have been called the traitor, and Benedict Arnold the patriot. And such is the solemn verdict which the American people now recording through the ballot boxes.—Faction is every where rebuked; no honest and fearless public servant is glorious sustained.

We rejoice at this not because we have any political feeling or motive in regard to it, but because it gives us brighter hopes to our country to see a President sustained who dared to be independent, and to him himself above the waves of faction and the warring influences of party spirit. Truly Mr. Tyler is still slandered, reviled, abused, his enraged enemies seem to become more furious as they are borne down. A matter, with a whole people to sustain him he can afford to be abused. The storm first broke upon him when he admitted him; now we may well envy him. Then he stood alone upon the tempest-lashed shore; now a million of brave him still up against the fury of the billows which are dashed into foam as they drive against the rock on which he stands. The firm and fearless manner in which he resolved to do his duty regardless of personal consequences, and the alacrity with which the people rallied to sustain him in his prostrate his factious enemies, exhibit an in-

stance of moral sublimity well worthy the character and institutions of our Republic. The example will, hereafter, through all time, tend to encourage public servants to pursue a similar course and to dare under all circumstances to do right.

#### MANAGEMENT OF SLAVES.

Never threaten a negro—but if you have occasion to chastise, do it at once.—When made in a passion, such remarks as "You scoundrel, I'll give you a hundred lashes for this, in the morning"—Such words as this will sometimes frighten the best disposed negro to the woods. Never show passion before your servants—if indicating the severest punishment, do it in a mild, cool temper. They will at once conclude, by this course, that you act from principle, not from the impulse of the moment; and they will always expect you to regularly enforce your rules on all, never indulging them at one time for a thing which at another time you will pass over.

Always keep your word to your slaves. If you tell them that punishment shall follow a certain act, and that act is committed, punish the offender at once and hear no excuses—it is better so, than to have them encouraged by your leniency to again violate your rules. Also if you have promised a reward, and the reward is earned, pay it promptly. Nothing will sooner lose you the respect and affection of your negroes than a neglect of these rules.

Have no favorite to whom you allow liberties that are not allowed to every one, to whom you forgive offences, which you punish in others. Treat all indiscriminately according to their merits, and each one will thus be encouraged to strive for your approbation and notice.

Do not allow yourself to be deceived and betrayed by any course of good behavior in your negroes, however long continued, on any account to relax your discipline; but if by a long course of good management, you have got your negroes tractable, obedient and trustworthy, recollect that the only way to keep them so, is to continue precisely the same treatment that has amended them. Any leniency that you may allow them or any relaxation of your discipline, on account of good conduct, will not make your negroes happier, and they will drop back to their old vices—you will find all your rules neglected, insubordination and discontent will be the effects of your indulgence, and when you try to resume your authority, your slaves will be ten times harder to manage than they were at first.

Negroes have very inferior minds and brains; they act from impulse and feeling, more than from reason. In general, they are entirely incapable of exercising a correct judgment as to what would be for their best interest and happiness. Tangible punishments and rewards, which act at once upon their senses, are the only sort that most of them can appreciate.

The negro is sadly deficient in the organs of consciousness. The only way, therefore, to keep him honest is never to trust him.—South Western Farmer.

#### Alabama Tribune.

This paper is published for the purpose of recommending the nomination by the Democratic Party, of the Honorable JOHN C. CALHOUN to the Presidency, and for the advocacy of those Southern political doctrines of which he is the able exponent. It will also be the vehicle of every thing interesting to the Planter, the Merchant, and the general reader. As the second number is already published, we consider it unnecessary to enter into the subject more minutely in this Prospectus.

We expect the aid of all those who agree with us in the position we have taken, and call upon them frankly and unhesitatingly to assist us in our enterprise.

Respectfully,  
H. BALLENTYNE & CO.

#### TERMS

For the Daily Tribune, per annum,

Semi-weekly do do \$9 00

To those who are disposed to subscribe, we shall allow for the first three months, (on payment of the weekly eight dollars; for five semi-weekly subscribers, four dollars. It will be the interest, on this plan, of subscribers to club together. All subscriptions payable invariably in advance.

Mobile, Oct. 8, 1842.

#### PROSPECTUS FOR THE AGRICULTURIST, AND Journal of the State and County Societies.

Volume IV, for 1843.—Price \$1.

In the midst of the "HARD TIMES" we and our proposals forth once more for passage to a Journal, to which we confidently hope to be able to make it the interest of every one capable of reading, to subscribe. It will be our constant aim to port every useful invention and discovery in the wide field of science, and the subject of Education, particularly, will receive a greater degree of attention than heretofore. The analysis, combining, and manuring of different soils, will be presented in the most familiar and practical manner. The most suitable crops for the different climates and soils, with the best modes of cultivation, will be extensively discussed, and the Garden and Orchard will occupy a large space in our columns. Household matters will not be forgotten, and the relation of Economy for the times, will be urged with our best powers. The breeding

rearing, feeding, diseases, and uses of all domestic animals, will receive strict attention. And in a word, every thing beneficial to the physical, intellectual and moral condition of mankind, will be investigated.

Our thanks are tendered for the very liberal support to the AGRICULTURIST, during the three years of its publication, and we ask one effort more from our patrons, and we believe, from the exceeding cheapness and utility of the work, the subscription list can be easily increased fourfold.

JOHN SHELBY,  
GERARD TROOST,  
TOLBERT FANNING,

Editors.

#### TERMS.

The Work will be published Monthly on good paper—each No. to contain 16 pages well illustrated—at \$1 per annum. To any person who will procure five subscribers and remit the money free of postage, one copy will be sent gratis; and a commission of 20 per cent, allowed on all subscribers over five. As the price is put so low, we shall be compelled to require the money in advance in every instance. Any one disposed, is authorized by this prospectus, to become an agent for the work. Persons subscribing after receiving this Prospectus, can have the Volumes for \$40, 1841, 1842, and 1843 for \$3. All subscriptions to commence and end with a volume.—Those of our friends that do not feel disposed to act as agent for us; we hope they will be kind enough to hand their Prospectus over to some one that will take an active part in procuring subscribers and forwarding them on as soon as possible.

CAMERON & FALL,  
Publishers.

Nashville, October, 1842.

#### PROSPECTUS OF THE Independent Democrat.

It is proposed to publish, weekly, in the town of Canton, Madison county, Mississippi, a newspaper under the above title.

The Democrat will aim to present its readers with the latest news of the day on subjects of general importance, and especially on matters of commerce and finance. Such proceeding of Congress as may be of general interest to the public will be faithfully chronicled, and the speeches of distinguished members of Congress, on interesting subjects will be frequently published. It will be devoted to the interests of Agriculture and the Arts; and to the dissemination of moral and political truth; but its leading character will be that of a political journal, the object of which will be to contribute, as far as it may, towards the advancement and permanent triumph of the principles of the Democratic party. Any other Tariff than one which is strictly for revenue, whether it be proposed under the name of "protection" or of "discrimination with a view to protection," it will ever oppose as being not only unjust, oppressive and degrading to the South, but palpably, deliberately and dangerously unconstitutional. The re-establishment of a National Bank it will also oppose as forbidden by the history, the spirit and the terms of the federal compact—disastrous to the true agricultural and commercial interest of the country, and fearfully dangerous to public liberty. Against the whole system of chartered banking, it will war, as being anti-republican, destructive of the natural equality of the rights of men, and based on principles so false as must necessarily produce ruin in the end. The corruptions of existing institutions of this kind will be carefully watched and promptly exposed. In a word it will be the aim of the Editor, in his department to call the attention of his countrymen back to first and fundamental principles—to heal the wound of the Constitution and preserve it from further violation—to defend the rights of the States and restrict the powers of the General Government, already too overgrown, to the stand ard of the constitution, and thereby arrest the perhaps too fatal tendency of the Government towards centralism and monarchy.

The Democrat will swear absolute and unconditional fealty to no party. No party, trammels shall ever prevent it from pointing out the errors of the men and measures of the Democratic party, if any there may be, or from commending the measures of the Whig party, when our opinion they can be squared by the great standard of political truth. Its course will be moderate yet firm. Towards the party opposed to it, it will be fair and just. Its appeals will be addressed to the reason and patriotism of our Whig brethren as the only arguments fit to be addressed to American citizens.

In a short time the two great parties of the country will have fairly entered the lists to struggle for victory at the next Presidential election. It is highly important that a Democratic press should be established at this point, now, that we may clear away the underbrush, and be ready for the conflict. We are happy to have it in our power to say that sufficient patronage has already been secured to warrant the promise of our first number some time in the early part of September; arrangements have accordingly been made to that effect. The terms of subscription have been made proportionate to the hardness of the times, and it is hoped are such as will give the Democrat an extended circulation.

TERMS.  
The Independent Democrat will be printed on a large Imperial sheet, with beautiful type, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, in advance, after the receipt of the first number.

JOHN HANDY, Editor.

September, 1842.

#### PROSPECTUS TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE United States Magazine, AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

Vol. XI. Commencing July, 1842.

JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, Editor.

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about **Seventy-five per cent.**

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them may be particularly named: Bancroft, J. F. Cooper, Amos Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Parke Godwin, Hawthorne, Davezac, Paulding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Cambreleg, J. L. Stephens, Tilden, Tassiro, Eames, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingersoll, Miss Sedgwick.

The monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent critics—during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which the BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages. It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name; tho' to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of view they may contain, as though appearing in the original work, which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Hon. Silas Wright, of New York, Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Hon. J. C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Hon. T. H. Benton, of Missouri, Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi, Hon. T. Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, Hon. C. C. Cambreleg, of New York, Hon. Gov. Dorr, of Rhode Island, Hon. Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania; with two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of procuring portraits from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.—The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above Magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as of others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of **Five Dollars** per annum, in all cases in advance; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least, with the leading monthlies of England. Each number will contain **one hundred and twelve pages**, closely printed in double columns, from bourgeois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The Portraits for the coming year, one of which will be given in each number, will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography; a feature in the plan, which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay of at least \$2,500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.

Committees or Societies on remitting to the Publishers \$50 in current New York funds, can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Remittances may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a Postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in business generally in the State of New York, will be received.

The Democratic Review will be punctually delivered free of expense to subscribers in the principal cities of the Union on the first of the month, and forwarded to mail subscribers and agents on the 25th of the month preceding publication.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed (post paid) to  
J. & H. G. LANGLEY,  
Publishers, 57, Chatham St. New York.